(XLVIth YEAR.) THE (No. 2326.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1791.

VIENNA, *May* 12.

THE places taken from the enemy by prince Repnin and prince Gallitzin, have coſt the lives of a greater number than was at firſt acknowledged. As Brailow is not in the poſſeſſion of the Ruſſians, it is impoſſible for them to maintain themſelves in thoſe territories. They are beſides at a diſtance from their magazines, which circumſtance would ſoon have reduced them to the greateſt neceſſities, had they not made a prudent retreat. According to authentic advices, the loſs of the Ruſſians conſiſts in two generals, 25 officers of rank, and 3027 ſoldiers. The veſſels of which their flotilla conſiſted were conſiderably damaged near Lakanerli; the Turkiſh batteries erected on the banks of the Danube, were ſo well ſerved, and kept up ſuch a briſk and well-directed fire, that the Ruſſian veſſels were conſtrained to retire with precipitation.

May 14. By advices of a very late date from Conſtantinople, we are informed, that the diſturbances of that capital had ariſen to ſuch a height, that ſome fears were entertained of a revolution in the government. That the people were extremely averſe to a war, and that ſome of the foreign miniſters were ſo obnoxious, that it was found neceſſary to redouble their guard of Janiſſaries. The populace inſiſt that the treaſures of the empire have been laviſhed on the infidels, for a return of faithleſs and flattering promiſes, and ſay, that had half the ſums they have received been preſented to Ruſſia, they would have reſtored all their conqueſts, and agreed to a peace.

An Engliſh veſſel, named the Powis, has arrived at Conſtantinople with fourteen naval officers, who immediately went on board that diviſion of the Turkiſh fleet which ſailed for the Black Sea.

Conſtantinople was full of Aſiatic troops, and a park of artillery, conſiſting of 200 pieces, had been ſent to Warna.

The congreſs of Sziſtove ſtill remained inactive by the laſt advices, which were dated the 5th inſtant.

A report is in circulation, that the Turks have collected a conſiderable force in Servia, and that marſhal Wallis has ſent to the court for inſtructions relative to this event.

LONDON, *May* 5.

A humourous affair occurred during the Luggerſhall election—A country dealer having occaſion to go that way, and obſerving ſeveral coaches preparing to ſet off with ſome of the voters from this city, ſtepped into one of them, and, unnoticed, partook of all the good things attendant upon the journey! When he finally alighted at the place of deſtination, one of the agents obſerving him to be without a ribbon, very civilly aſked him to accept of a *favour*. "Favour, Sir," replied the other, "I am very well ſatisfied with the favours I have already received; and, as I am not qualified to return you the favour of a vote, I can't think of accepting any more."

May 19. It is ſaid that the prince of Wales has been ſolicited to confirm a propoſal of marriage between his royal highneſs and a princeſs of the houſe of Naſſau.

A great female perſonage is ſaid to have offered to liquidate all the debts of a young perſonage if he will conſent to wed a foreign princeſs, and that an anſwer is to be given within a few days.

Lord Rodney was in the houſe of peers on Monday, ſeemingly much overcome by age, but, as he ſaid, very little oppreſſed by any particular diſorder.

May 30. The duke of York arrived in perfect health at Potſdam laſt Monday ſe'nnight in the evening. His royal highneſs was graciouſly received by the king of Pruſſia. His majeſty ſent the duke two fine chargers as a preſent, and the reviews took place the two following days.

The company of bookſellers at Paris, have given public notice, that they have appointed a treaſurer to receive whatever *ſpecie* the citizens can ſpare in exchange for *aſſignats* of 50 livres, in order to facilitate the payment of ſuch workmen as are employed in their diſtrict. Every good citizen is invited to this act of patriotiſm, and eſpecially the treaſurers of public theatres, who are in the daily habits of receiving money.

On Saturday afternoon as a gentleman, who had been at the muſical feſtival in Weſtminſter Abbey, was handing a lady along George-ſtreet, and endeavouring to reach his carriage, his pocket was picked of a gold watch. He ſeized the thief, and gave him into the cuſtody of ſeveral conſtables, who were inſtantly ſurrounded by no leſs than twenty or thirty pick-pockets, that endeavoured to reſcue the culprit. The horſe-guards interfered, and eſcorted the peace-officers, with their priſoner, into New-Palace-Yard, but the mob forced both conſtables and pick-pocket under an arch leading to Cotton's Gardens, where the dragoons could not follow. About thirty pick-pockets then aſſaulted the conſtables, knocked them down, and freed the priſoner, with whom they ran through a back way towards the Thames, and eſcaped by jumping over a wall about ten feet high, in doing which one of the gang broke his leg. The man was taken before Mr. Juſtice Bond in the evening, where, as nothing more was proved againſt him than that he was buſy in the mob, it was judged that he was ſufficiently puniſhed by the accident, which ſeemed to keep him in great torture, and he was in conſequence diſcharged.

The kingdom of Poland, previous to its diſmemberment, contained 14,000,000 inhabitants; at preſent they are ſuppoſed not to exceed 9,000,000; and of this difference the Auſtrians have acquired two millions and a half of ſouls by their ſurreptitious part of the provinces, though thoſe now poſſeſſed by Ruſſia are the moſt extenſive in territory.

It could be wiſhed that the cuſtom of carrying life-buoys were as much practiſed by merchantmen, as it is on board the ſhips of war, where they ſeldom loſe a man that drops into the ſea, if he appears on the ſurface again. If not for the ſafety of the lives of ſeamen, will not merchantmen be at the ſmall expence of a life-buoy, for their own intereſt?

Poland is deſirous of making their monarchy hereditary, having experienced the inconveniences of their late government. Mr. Paine's book therefore has not yet reached Warſaw.

The price given for the national domains of France has ſo far exceeded the eſtimation, that we are at a loſs to ſee any ground whatever for the ariſtocratic party hoping ever to be reſtored to their power. If the nation conſiders the kingdom worth much more under the preſent government, they will not eaſily be perſuaded to ſuffer it to go back again to its former one.

DUBLIN.

A ſchool exerciſe was lately given to one of the ſtudents at Weſtminſter ſchool—the word was Saratoga; on which he immediately wrote an epigrammatic couplet in Latin, of which the following is a tranſlation:

Burgoyne, alas! unknowing future fates,
Could cut his way thro' WOODS, but not thro' GATES.

KINGSTON, *July* 2.

The commander in chief of the iſland of Tobago, has forbidden the exportation of ſugar and cotton to the United States. An additional duty of 4½ per cent. is likewiſe laid on rum exported from thence.

We learn from St. Domingo, that the king of Spain, fearful leſt his ſubjects in that iſland ſhould be diſpoſed to follow the example of their French neighbours, has lately ſent a conſiderable reinforcement of troops to that iſland, and that ſome additional regiments have alſo arrived at Porto Rico, from whence they may be eaſily tranſported to the adjacent iſlands in caſe of neceſſity.

MONTEGO-BAY, *(Jamaica) June* 25.

Information is received from the maſters of ſome wreckers, of three French frigates, with a conſiderable number of troops on board, having arrived at Cape-François the latter end of April laſt. The commanders of the veſſels not being permitted, by the inhabitants, to land any of the men, they immediately departed in order to return to Old France, and on the 10th of May one of the frigates was wrecked on the reef of rocks off Henegago, on which the ſhip Simon Taylor was loſt. The people were all ſaved by the wreckers, and conveyed to Cape-François.

A diſcovery has lately been made in the mountains of Port-Royal, of a peculiar kind of White Marl which vitrifies, is not ponderous, and takes every appearance of China. Thoſe who have been in the Eaſt-Indies declare, that it very much reſembles the Porcelain Stone from which China is manufactured.

ST. JOHN'S, *(Antigua) June* 7.

We are informed, that in conſequence of one of the company's ſhips importing from India a quantity of ſugars, the produce of that country, the Weſt-India merchants and planters in England had taken the alarm, apprehending, no doubt, that if the importation of Eaſt India ſugars ſhould be admitted into Great-Britain, the Weſt-India iſlands would ſuffer as materially as they would have done had the ſlave trade been aboliſhed, which there can be little doubt of, the article of ſugar being the ſtaple commodity of theſe iſlands.

The honourable governor Nugent arrived here on Saturday laſt to take upon him the chief command of the leeward iſlands, upon his excellency general Shirley's departure for England. The general ſailed in the ſhip Brooke, captain Oliver yeſterday.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at St. Pierre, to his friend in this iſland, dated June 5.

"Every thing is in the greateſt confuſion at Fort Royal; all the patriots have been obliged to fly for their lives, and retire to St. Pierre. Mr. Grandmaiſon and his family are of the number, and will ſail for France in a few days. The planters, mulattoes, &c. are all in arms at Fort Royal; they inſiſt on embarking the four commiſſaries for France, with the remainder of the troops; undoubtedly we ſhall have our turn here. I am under the greateſt anxiety; I don't know how to act, nor what part I ſhall take with my family."

June 20. No leſs than four public duels have been, within a few days paſt, fought in Guadaloupe, one only was attended with death; another was to have been fought on Saturday laſt, ſaid to be by ſpecial licence from the governor.

June 21. Affairs in Martinique, it is this day ſaid, bear a moſt gloomy aſpect. We are deterred by many reaſons from expatiating upon them, but particularly, as what has reached us appears as yet to be only flying reports. A few days will, perhaps, give a true inſight into what has really happened there.

June 29. No leſs than ſeven courts-martial, we underſtand, have been ordered to be held at Barbadoes.

There is a diviſion in the houſe of aſſembly of that iſland with regard to the light joes, one party wiſhing them to paſs current, and the other by weight. They were ſoon to ſit again on the ſame ſubject.

PORTLAND, *July* 22.

Arrived ſhip Chapman, captain Garbut, from England. Captain Garbut informs, that the proſpect of a war with Ruſſia has very much abated, and is eſteemed a very unpopular meaſure—That a large fleet of merchantmen had failed for the Baltic before he came away. No American veſſels were at Plymouth when captain Garbut left that port.

BOSTON, *July* 21.

The ſhower on the 12th inſtant, was extremely heavy in Bridgewater, and ſeveral of the adjacent towns—A long and ſevere dearth having preceded it, the air was highly charged with the electric fluid—The clouds began to gather a little after one in the afternoon, attended with thunder and lightning as uſual, till about three o'clock, when the rain poured down in torrents. From experiment it appears, that (eſpecially in the North Pariſh) the rain fell at leaſt ten inches deep on a level—From three till half paſt ſix, there was one inceſſant roar of thunder, with ſharp and terrible lightning—the winds were blowing ſtrong in various directions at the ſame time; ſo that the clouds and elements ſeemed in perfect diſtraction—In Pembroke, a barn filled with hay, was ſtruck and conſumed—in Stoughton, one pair of oxen and two horſes were killed.

At Wrentham, two barns were burned. In Eaſton, a pair of oxen and two horſes killed.—In Duxbury, two women were ſtruck, one of which is ſince dead—In Abington, a cow was killed; and a watch, which a man had hung on a tree, while at work, was ſhattered to pieces, and thrown in every direction—In Bridgewater, one horſe and a hog were killed; a houſe and corn-houſe ſtruck; a hovel ſet on fire; a tree was torn to pieces, and large rails of timber thrown to the diſtance of 25 rods, and three men who were ſtanding by, were knocked down and ſtunned. The circumſtance of a rock deſerves particular notice—it lay partly covered in a corn-field; the lightning took it, and raiſed it above the corn, and carried it to the diſtance of five rods, and there left it upſide down; the ſtone weighed 500 wt. The clouds, on account of the changes in the wind, hung the whole afternoon over Bridgewater and Abington; and in Bridgewater, it has undoubtedly, beſides thoſe mentioned, ſtruck in more than 50 other places.

July 23. Thurſday arrived in town, from New-Brunſwick, the reverend Charles William Milton, one of the miſſionaries who were ſent out by the counteſs dowager of Huntingdon, to New-Brunſwick, in the year 1788. Upwards of three thouſand bibles, and other books, have been diſtributed among the poor, through the bounty of her ladyſhip.

By the Vermont papers it appears probable that the honourable Nathaniel Niles, Eſquire, is elected federal repreſentative for that ſtate.

NEWBURYPORT, *July* 27.

Sunday laſt arrived in this port the brig Eſſex, Moſes Brown, maſter, from Porto-Rico. Capt. Brown left Point Peter the 30th of June, bound to this port; but on the 2d of July, being about 14 leagues north of Sambrero, at two P. M. ſaw a ſhip in the N. E. running down under her foreſail, fore-topſail, jib and foreſtayſail, making very bad ſteerage. At three ſhe hoiſted a Spaniſh flag, but ſoon whift it, and fired a gun as a ſignal of diſtreſs; on which captain Brown took in his ſteering ſails, and hauled to the wind, finding ſhe had her mizen-topſail yards down, and topmaſt launched. At four ſpoke her, the ſhip Sanora del Carmen, captain Marina Molos, from Cadiz, for la Vera Cruz, having on board 36 bodies, including an engineer, his lady and two ſmall children—She had loſt her rudder, and was leaky. After laying by them ſome time, endeavouring to inform them how the land bore, and what diſtance, captain Brown filled his ſails to proceed on his route; but they ſet up ſuch a cry that he wore ſhip and hoiſted out his boat, and ſent his mate on board, deſiring him to ſhew them on their

draughts where they were, as they could not understand each others but on the boat's going on board, the chief mate and a passenger, who talked a little English, came on board, and insisted on captain Brown's keeping company with them to Porto Rico, which he finally agreed to for the sum of eight hundred dollars, they paying all his charges. The boat went on board to see if it was agreeable to captain Molos—and in about half an hour returned with the second mate and the above passenger, bringing a paper wrote in Spanish, which, they said, was agreeable to what captain Brown had proposed, and signed by the captain, supercargo and both mates. Captain Brown took her in tow, and arrived at Porto-Rico safe the fifth instant, in the afternoon; but when out of danger, they were not willing to make any satisfaction—but in an insulting manner captain Molos told captain Brown, after detaining him two days, that he had got a sooty cargo of molasses on board, not worth two thousand dollars, and wanted to make a voyage out of him—which obliged captain Brown to make application to the governor, who is much of a gentleman, and he immediately ordered this ungrateful man to pay the eight hundred dollars; but nothing being mentioned in the writing about charges, capt. Brown was obliged to pay them, amounting to one hundred and seventeen dollars and three eighths.

Captain Brown wishes this made public that his brother skippers may know how to deal with the Spanish flag in distress.

N. B. The ship's cargo was estimated at half a million of dollars.

A correspondent in Amesbury has been so obliging as to furnish the following account of the shower which happened there on Thursday the 14th instant.

"AFTER the cloud made its first appearance, at about two o'clock, it arose and moved on with unusual quickness, from the westward. As it approached, it was remarkably black and angry. In about half an hour after its first appearance, it poured forth its contents in a tremendous manner. The most violent gales of wind came first, which, on account of the dryness of the ground carried along dirt and gravel-stones, which made a perfect tempest of wind and sand. This was soon followed with rain, which served to lay the dusty shower. The raging of the wind still continued; and the water poured from the clouds, to appearance more like a flood than a shower. In a few minutes the rain was mixed with hail of an uncommon size. The violence of the wind, water and hail, thus united; or at least of the wind and hail, was attended with injurious consequences. The wind took off part of the roofs from several dwelling houses; and levelled some other buildings with the ground. The apple-trees, which in this place have flattered the farmers with hopes of more cyder than for many years past, were very much shaken of their apples, some were torn up by the roots: others rent and split to pieces. and even many sturdy oaks were overturned or broken and shattered to pieces: board fences in some places are carried off to a distance: and a stone wall, for several rods together, was blown almost down to the ground. And fences in general, were more out of repair than they usually are in the spring of the year. The enormous size and injurious effects of the hail added to the horror of the scene. Some of it was found of the bigness of an ounce ball: others were of a flat cragged form. Some persons of veracity have asserted, that, an hour after the shower was over, when their bulk must be much lessened, they measured some pieces of ice that came down, and found them to be three inches in circumference, each; and the effects of the hail give credit to what they say. The impressions made on the sides of buildings and fences may be seen several rods. In some houses, most of the glass in the windows is broken, and scarcely any houses escaped having some of the glass cracked. Grain that was not reaped was much shattered out or beaten into the ground. Fields of corn were greatly stripped of its leaves and broken down, so that it is feared the crops will be much injured.

"The rain, though it came with so much violence, was very greatful, as the earth was exceedingly parched with drought. The injury done by the wind and hail was not very extensive. It reached about two miles wide; and about three or four miles long. The middle of it was near the line that divides the two parishes."

DANBURY, *July* 25.

The season here for several days past, has been extremely hot and dry, which, though very favourable to farmers for the ingathering of the fruits of the earth already brought to perfection, may, however, beyond what we could wish, carry something of a threatening aspect relative to the latter growth. On Sunday last at noon, the mercury in the thermometer stood at 92 degrees; importing the weather then to be three degrees hotter than it had been at any time this year, at that time of the day. On Monday noon it was still one degree hotter, the mercury then standing at 93. On Tuesday noon it stood at 92—on Wednesday noon at 92½. From which it appears that Monday was the hottest day that has been this year. On the whole, since last Saturday, there has been a continued series of extremely hot weather, the like to which has not been known here for several years past.

N. B. The thermomer was placed in a shade.

HUDSON, *July* 21.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Frankford, on the Kentucky river, to his brother in this city, dated May 16, 1791.

"On the 19th of March we left Fort Pitt with only four men, in company with two boats, to go to Limestone. On the 22d we took in five men at Muskingum. The next morning, our boat being foremost, we were hailed by the Indians, who came up with us in four boats, with about twenty men in each, and killed one of our men and wounded two the first shot; we waited till they were within thirty yards, and then fired, which did great execution; I then received a shot through my arm; one of the boats attempted to board us, but we beat them off; they then attacked a boat in our rear, took her, and in a most inhuman manner placed the women and children in the centre of their boats, and attacked us again; we had only three men and myself able to fight, but we beat them off. During this attack we drifted within thirty yards of the shore, where they attacked us again, and pursued us about a mile and a half along the shore, before we could get out of their reach. Out of nine men two only escaped unhurt. We had on board one woman and eight children; one of the children received a slight wound. We arrived at Limestone at eleven o'clock that evening. The Indians are very troublesome in this country, and do great mischief; but they have not attacked a boat on the river since our action. The loss they sustained from us we could not ascertain, but they suffered severely for their attempt."

POUGHKEEPSIE, *July* 28.

The weather for a fortnight has been uncommonly fine for gathering in the harvests of the country; and we are happy in being able to say the harvests in general have turned out to be equally fine, especially the wheat.

NEW-YORK, *August* 2.

Extract of a letter from Stockbridge, (Massachusetts) July 4.

"A paragraph appeared some time since in a New-York paper, (being an extract of a letter from Virginia) reflecting upon the people of the New-England states, "for exporting coffins to Virginia, where this article is disposed of to the very great prejudice of the Virginia mechanics." In reply, we might ask, why do not the Virginia coffin-makers sell them as cheap as the artists of New-England, who labour too under the additional disadvantage of freight, insurance and commission? Further, if our southern friends would give themselves the trouble to reflect a little, their complaints would appear unreasonable, even to themselves. The northern states annually furnish those to the southward with a considerable number of inhabitants; these undoubtedly retain some affection for the place of their nativity; and as the climate to which they emigrate frequently renders them quick victims to the king of terrors, they perhaps think it best to be prepared in one sense, by a previous purchase of the above-mentioned article, for the event. This may satisfactorily account for the very considerable importation of coffins into Virginia. It may, indeed, be termed a prejudice—but as a New-England man evermore, when living, gives a preference to his own country vessels to transport his person or property over the Atlantic, or any other ocean; who can justly blame him, when dead, for having committed his carcase to his native oak, to make a voyage over the unfathomed ocean of oblivion?"

CARLISLE, *July* 27.

We hear from good authority, that supreme courts will be held this fall at the following places, viz.

In Dauphin county the 26th September,
Northumberland do. 3d October,
Cumberland do. 10th do.

Extract of a letter from a commanding officer at Pittsburgh to a gentleman in this town, dated July 22d, 1791.

"Captain Slough returned here yesterday from Venango, where he has been on command; there is not a syllable respecting hostility of the Indians, nor do we hear any thing respecting them from any quarter."

PETERSBURGH, *July* 28.

Extract of a letter from Newry, Ireland, dated May 15, 1791.

"I before informed you of a class of men, calling themselves Defenders, having been very troublesome. They are getting a large number of arms in their possession, and begin to be very outrageous. A set of the ringleaders of them met in Canal-street, and had come to the resolution of annihilating the Protestants. This information was given by a man sworn before two magistrates, who transmitted the same to government.—There have been a great number of these kind of people detected and executed, particularly in the counties of Louth, Armagh and Downs.

"The most horrid deed perpetrated by these people, I ever heard of, was at Fork hill, on a man, his wife and child, whose tongues they cut out, and the fingers off their hands, with other cruelties too shocking to relate.

"Government offered a reward of fifteen hundred pounds to apprehend the persons who committed the above cruelties.—The largeness of the sum has been a means of three of them being detected, who suffered a most ignomious death at the place where they perpetrated the above cruelties."

PITTSBURGH, *July* 23.

We have the pleasure to inform the public from authority, that on Sunday the 10th inst. captain Shaylor, with a fine company of the 2d U. S. regiment, sailed for the protection of the Muskingum settlements, and on the 12th, a well appointed detachment, under the command of major Gaither, consisting of two battalions of the U. S. levies, a body of cavalry, to be mounted with their equipments complete, forage, military and other stores and provisions, sailed for head quarters; also, a company of major Butler's battalion of levies, under the command of captain Powers, for the protection of the French settlement at Galliopolis, and, from the favourable state of the river, we have reason to hope their voyage will be both pleasant and expeditious. The number of boats employed in this service, and that went under convoy of the troops, amounted to twenty-four.

PHILADELPHIA, *August* 2.

Abstract of a letter from a gentleman in Cape-Francois to his friend in this city, dated July 9.

"A vessel is just arrived here from Bourdeaux—The captain informs, that four deputies and 10,000 men are to be immediately sent to superintend, and if necessary to enforce the execution of the decree of the national assembly, which gives to negroes and people of colour, the same rights and the same weight in government, as belong to the white colonists. The cities of Paris and Bourdeaux have been foremost in activity to obtain this decree, and have offered extraordinary assistance to enforce the execution of it.

"The colonists, as soon as they heard of the decree, almost unanimously resolved to oppose it. They have taken some steps towards the organization of a government for themselves.—The vessels with negroes from Africa, are to be sent directly to Bourdeaux, where it is supposed the national assembly will treat them with civility, and grant them the rights of citizens, after they have resided there the time required.

"The national cockade has been trampled under foot, and the English generally worn. Some talk of craving the protection of the English. All is in confusion. No laws enforced. The creditor entirely dependent on the will of the debtor.

"The activity of the colonists is conspicuous, in their exertions to put the fortifications in a state of defence, in order effectually to oppose the 10,000 men, who are now daily expected. It is not probable, that calm will be restored, before blood is shed.

"Twenty-four persons are to be sent to Leogane, the middle of the French coast, as a committee, to see that a free communication be kept up from every quarter of the island.

"On the 7th, a great number of volunteers turned out to form a battery and already cannons are fixed.

"On the 8th, we heard that a number of negroes at Goave had mutinied; there were some mulattoes and a few whites killed. Some of the negroes have been taken, and are now confined at Port-au-Prince, and are to be burnt alive; we expect soon to hear the number taken.

"The mulattoes of Grange have had a meeting, determined not to consent to the execution of the decree, and shew a great aversion to be put upon a footing with the negroes. All the mulattoes have not however taken a decided part in the fatal divisions which now torment, and prove hurtful to the colony.

"Flour, 5½ dollars."

Extract of a letter from a merchant in London, to his friend in Jamaica, dated 6th April.

"It is an ill wind that blows nobody good. The Russian merchants have taken up American ships and sailors to go to the Baltic, in consequence of the present uncertainty of affairs, and of the inability of ministers themselves, to say with what degree of safety they may venture to send their own ships into that sea. The Americans have had fine times of late, and if that country acts with its usual prudence, and observes a strict neutrality, a few years will make it as powerful as it is great."

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Washington, dated June 15, 1791.

"I have lately made a tour to Post St. Vincennes, and returned the 8th instant, without having noticed an Indian, although they are seen committing depredations in all places. They have killed one man in the rear of Fort Washington, and taken several horses, amongst which were general Harmar's. I am in great hopes they will soon be routed from all quarters of the western territory. There is every exertion made for a vigorous campaign. Troops are arriving daily.—Captains Armstrong and Kirkwood's companies arrived the 13th instant."

NAVIGATION.

An ingenious artist at Augsburg has invented a machine to procure motion to ships of any burthen or dimension, without the assistance of masts, sails, ropes, &c. Its mechanism is simple, lasting, and more economical than masts and rigging.

In a calm or in a storm, in any, and in the most contrary winds, the course of the ship remains uninterrupted; and this not only in high seas, but also in sailing in and out of rivers and harbours.

The considerable utility of this invention will strike those who are acquainted with the art of navigation—it will prevent the frequent losses of ships, and consequently save the lives of many mariners, and loss of merchandises.

It further improves and facilitates navigation; since, by this mechanism, all manœuvres, except those of the helm and rudder, will cease.

The inventor gives the following account of his contrivance—I have the model of my ships mechanism of a sufficient dimension to prove what I advance. It contains about one fixth part of the mechanical arrangement tried before, which, in case of a calm or contrary winds, is requisite for the motion of a man of war of the first rate. Besides this, my mechanism has the property, that a slow as well as a gradually rising strong power in quick or slow gradation, can be given, as necessity or fancy requires, let the wind blow from any point. It is therefore clear if I maintain that in a storm it must be of superior service; because, if wind and waves, with their utmost force, will put the ship off its course, or even drive it towards the shore, it only requires to set the mechanism in its utmost force, and to say, let it rage with even all its overballancing power, putting the ship off its course, or running ashore, will be prevented.

There will be no occasion for a more numerous ship's crew.

The pumps can be hung to this machine, and by that means they will work quick or slow, and the seamen will therefore be saved from fatigue and labour.

Upon the whole, this invention will produce one of the greateſt revolutions in navigation and trade, and prove beneficent in its conſequences as ſaving to the mariners. This machine may become the property of any maritime power; and, after a previous agreement, I am ready to explain to their agents the whole property of the model for copying the ſame, with all requiſite explanations of its uſe.

The Britiſh ambaſſador at the court of Munich, on his return to England, in paſſing through the Augſburg, had explanations given to him by profeſſor Heinle, of his invention of a machine for ſhips. Holland pays likewiſe attention to it; but particularly the Ruſſian government. The charge d'affaires of the Ruſſian court at Munich has perſonally called on the inventor to tranſmit the particulars of it to the empreſs.

Aug. 3. By captain Hathaway, who ſailed from Cape Francois on the 10th ult. and captain Adams, who left that on the 14th, we learn, that the report of the people having ſubſtituted a Britiſh for a national cockade, is altogether premature.

The truth is, that there was a conſiderable noiſe made about the decree of the national aſſembly in favour of the people of colour, which had induced the white inhabitants to enter into certain reſolutions, and to call the colonial aſſembly together, after which a veſſel was diſpatched to France with remonſtrances.—Here the matter reſts; and the people now patiently wait the return of a veſſel with an anſwer from the national aſſembly—but in the interim every thing is perfectly tranquil.

A gentleman juſt arrived from Pittſburgh informs, that on Thurſday the 21ſt ult. information reached that place of a party of Indians having fired from the ſhore on a boat belonging to the contractors, which was returning empty, having carried proviſions to the troops down the river Ohio. Three belonging to the boat were killed, and five wounded; the remainder ſaved the boat, and eſcaped unhurt.

The laſt accounts from Galliopolis inform, that the ſettlement is in a very thriving ſituation. Several Americans, who have viſited that colony, have expreſſed their ſurpriſe at the aſtoniſhing improvements already made there and their ſatisfaction with the treatment they received. They aſſure, that the improved ſtate of ſociety in that remote ſettlement, independent of the vaſt natural advantages it may boaſt of, is likely ſpeedily to attract a number of ſettlers to the neighbourhood.

Mr. John Hunter's Account of Sugar.

Sugar is, perhaps, one of the greateſt reſtoratives of any kind that we are acquainted with. It is not a common opinion, and therefore not a common practice, to give ſugar entirely with this view; yet there are ſufficient proofs of its nutritive quality over almoſt every other ſubſtance. It is a well known fact that all the negroes in the ſugar iſlands become extremely luſty and fat in the ſugar-cane ſeaſon, and they hardly live upon any thing elſe. The horſes and cattle that are allowed to feed upon them all become fat. The hair of the horſe becomes fine. Birds which feed upon fruit never eat it till it becomes very ripe, when it has formed the greateſt quantity of ſugar. Inſects the ſame: we cannot have a ſtronger inſtance of this fact than in the bee. Honey is compoſed of ſugar, with other juices of the plant, but ſugar is the principal ingredient. When we conſider that a ſwarm of bees will live a whole winter on a few pounds of honey, we muſt allow that ſugar contains perhaps more real nouriſhment than any other known ſubſtance.

Extract of a letter from Port Waſhington, to a gentleman in this city, dated May 17.

"After a journey of only fifteen days I arrived ſafe in Kentucky. On my return to this country, I found that the Indians had been very troubleſome in many parts of the frontier ſettlements; they have taken ſeveral boats this ſpring, and killed a number of people. Our country has been entirely free from any depredations for ſome time paſt. There has not been one heard of ſince I left the country. About five days after my arrival, I went out after ſome Indians that had taken one of my neighbours, a Mr. Downing; he was taken on the frontiers of Bourbon county by a party of about twenty. When this party of Indians croſſed the Ohio, ſome of our Maſon county hunters ſpied them, and came in and gave information. Captain Kenton got about 30 men, and went and laid wait on the river for their return, which proved effectual—for, after the Indians had taken Downing, they divided themſelves into ſmall parties to ſteal horſes, and on their return captain Kenton fell in with them and killed five, two of them were white men in Indian dreſſes. Downing was ſent off in charge of three Indians, who carried him three days journey over the Ohio, when one of them left him—he was then with two—they encamped, and Downing took an opportunity when the old Indian was drinking, and ſunk a ſquaw axe into his head, and made his eſcape.——The party I went out with found the Indian Downing had killed."

Aug. 5. By captain Clouſer, of the brig Hetty, in 12 days from Cape-Franç is, there are letters received by merchants in this city, informing, that a perfect reconciliation has taken place between the white inhabitants and the people of colour; in conſequence of which, a day of rejoicing and public feſtivity was kept with great ſplendour; no work was allowed to be tranſacted, even on board veſſels in the harbour; and every thing wore the appearance of peace and harmony at the time of captain Clouſer's departure.

The ſame letters complain much of the badneſs of the Philadelphia inſpection flour, which, of late, is there thought greatly inferior to Alexandria and Baltimore inſpection, to both of which a preference was given.—This information we give from good authority, and hope the hint may be duly attended to, ſo that Philadelphia inſpection may again recover the preference at Port-au-Prince and the Cape.

CHARLESTON, *July* 20.

On information and juſt grounds of ſuſpicion, a perſon was apprehended a few days paſt in this city, by Benjamin Legare, Eſquire, J. P. and committed to gaol, on a charge of bringing into this city and circulating a large number of counterfeit Spaniſh dollars. By the beſt information that can as yet be obtained, they are remarkably large, very white, and found badly.

WINCHESTER, *July* 30.

A gentleman is juſt arrived from the territory of the United States ſouth of the Ohio, which place he left about the 6th inſtant.—He informs, that governor Blunt has at length accompliſhed the important buſineſs of the treaty with the Indians in that quarter. The difficulties he had to encounter were beyond conception great—a ſet of fortified characters, who have taken up their abode among the Indians, uſed every effort in their power to counteract the deſigns of government—they even inſinuated, that the treaty was only intended to decoy them together, for the purpoſe of putting them all to the ſword. In conſequence of this, the attendance of ſeveral of the principal chiefs was protracted; and when their fears were, in ſome meaſure, allayed, and they were prevailed upon to come to the treaty-ground, they for many days would only conſent to a truce for twelve months. This, however, was happily overcome, and a treaty is concluded to the ſatisfaction of both parties.

A couple of travellers arrived here from Kentucky this day—they report, that they belonged to a party of nine, who ſtarted from that place with a view of coming in by the way of Greenbriar—that at Big-Sandy, a party of Indians, who lay in ambuſh, fired upon them, whereupon they turned back, and took their route through the Crab-Orchard.—That on the 15th inſtant, colonel Benjamin Harriſon, with 500 Kentucky volunteers under his command, marched againſt Zane's Towns, on the Scioto. It is ſaid theſe towns (three in number) contain about 200 warriors of the Shawaneſe and Delaware tribes.

FOR SALE,

THAT beautiful SEAT or LOT of LAND, the place of reſidence of the late *Daniel of St Thomas Jenifer*, Eſquire, known by the name of STEPNEY, lying in Anne-Arundel county, within one mile of South river ferry, containing 855 acres. The improvements on this valuable farm are remarkably good, and ſeveral orchards of excellent fruit, from which may be made in a favourable year 15,000 gallons of cider, equal, if not ſuperior, to any in the ſtate.

——ALSO,——

A ſmall TRACT of LAND, binding on South river, nearly adjoining the above, containing 229 acres, on which is an orchard of choice fruit, a convenient and comfortable dwelling houſe, a large barn, quite new, with other neceſſary out-houſes. A more particular deſcription of the above lands is conſidered unneceſſary, as it is preſumed thoſe diſpoſed to purchaſe, will previouſly view them.

The two tracts will be ſold together, or ſeparately, as may be moſt convenient to the purchaſers, and poſſeſſion given on the firſt day of January next, with permiſſion to ſow fall grain.

Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe, may know the terms, which will be made eaſy, by applying to

DANIEL JENIFER, ſen. } Executors.
DANIEL JENIFER, jun. }

Port-Tobacco, Auguſt 3. 1791. 1

THE ANNAPOLIS JOCKEY CLUB PURSE will be run for over the courſe near this city, on the ſecond TUESDAY in *October* next. Further particulars will be inſerted in due time. 1

JOHN RIGBY,
STAY-MAKER,

MOST reſpectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has laid in a large and well choſen aſſortment of the beſt MATERIALS of all kinds in that branch, and is determined to carry on his buſineſs with the greateſt punctuality and diſpatch: He hopes by his attention to merit the cuſtom of thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their commands.

LADIES, who live at a diſtance, may have ſtays made to fit them by ſending the linings of their old ones, or meaſuring in the following manner:—

1. From the top of the fore-part to the peek end.
2. From the top of the back to the lower lace-hole.
3. Round the body cloſe under the arms.
4. Round the waiſt.
5. Under the arms, as low as the hip.
6. Croſs the breaſt from arm to arm

Said RIGBY returns his ſincere thanks to all his cuſtomers, and hopes a continuance of their favours, as he does and always will do his utmoſt to oblige.

N. B. Orders from the country will be thankfully received, and punctually attended to.

A LAD, about fourteen years of age, wanting as an Apprentice, to the above buſineſs.

Annapolis, Auguſt 10th, 1791. 1

TAKEN up by the ſubſcriber, living in the upper part of Anne-Arundel county, near the Red Houſe, a ſtray HORSE, of a dark roan colour, about eight years old, thirteen hands and a half high, branded on the near ſhoulder thus, C. H. The owner is deſired to come and prove his property, pay charges, and take him away.

16 7/6 BEAL HOBBS.

TO BE SOLD,

At Public Vendue, on the premiſes, on the firſt day of September next,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND, lying in Anne-Arundel county, called GOTT'S FARM, containing 249 acres, part of ANNE-ARUNDEL MANOR, within a mile and a half of Elkridge church. This land will be ſold on a credit of four years, one fourth of the purchaſe money and intereſt to be paid annually, bond with good ſecurity for the payment thereof will be required. Poſſeſſion will be given to the purchaſer this fall, and a good title on payment of the money.

S. STEWARD,
A. ALLEIN.

N. B. The above land will be ſold in lots of fifty acres each. 3

TO BE RENTED,

On the 20th of this Month,

WHEREAS from an advertiſement, which has hitherto appeared in the Maryland Gazette, and Virginia Adverſiſer, reſpecting the Farm called *Gilborough*, lying at the mouth of the Eaſtern Branch, oppoſite the federal city—perſons may be induced to attend with an apprehenſion that it will be leaſed for a conſiderable term of years; which is now contrary to the intention of the ſubſcriber; he therefore conſiders it neceſſary to give this public information, that it will not be rented for any longer term than one, two, or three years. The dwelling houſe and other houſes on ſaid farm are ſufficient for the accommodation of a large family. The ſoil is well adapted to any kind of crop, and five hands, together with ſome ſtock, will remain on it.

JOHN ADDISON, jun.

Prince-George's county, Maryland, Auguſt 1. 1791. 2

☞ This is to give NOTICE,

THAT I intend to prefer a petition to the next general aſſembly of the ſtate of Maryland, praying an act to liberate me from confinement, and a diſcharge from debts which I am unable to pay.

HEZEKIAH COOPER.

Kent county, July 22. 1791. 2

*** NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT agreeable to the conſtitution, an election will be held at the city of Annapolis on Monday the 5th of September next, for two electors of the ſenate, for Anne-Arundel county.

JAMES WILLIAMS, Sheriff.

Annapolis, Auguſt 1. 1791. 2

BALTIMORE, June 27, 1791.

THOSE perſons who have claims againſt the eſtate of JOHN WEBB, Eſquire, late poſtmaſter of Baltimore, *legally authenticated*, are requeſted to apply for payment. 6w

6X D. DELOZIER, Adminiſtrator.

NOTICE is hereby given,

THAT the ſubſcribers intend to petition the next general aſſembly, that an act may paſs to lay out a road from the plantation of George Pollett until it interſects the road leading from Saliſbury to Stevens's ferry at the plantation of Joſhua Morris.

GILLISS POLK. 5

For SALE,

THAT valuable tract of LAND in Montgomery county, known by the name of WOODSTOCK MANOR, containing about eleven hundred acres, ſituated within two miles of the mouth of Monocacy, and ſtill nearer the Patowmack. The land is rich, in general level, and extremely well adapted to the cultivation of the finer kinds of tobacco and ſmall grain; its convenience to the ſeat of the federal government being not more than twenty-eight miles diſtant with water communication, and on a main road leading from George-town to Frederick-town, which laſt is only ſixteen miles diſtant, and its vicinity to the flouriſhing glaſs-works, combine to render its ſituation highly valuable, and the whole tract a deſirable object of purchaſe as a gentleman's ſeat, for which purpoſe it affords an healthy and elevated ſituation, uncommonly beautiful. The terms will be made eaſy and may be known by application to colonel DEAKINS, near the land, Mr. SPRIGG, of Weſt river, or Dr STEUART, of Annapolis. 7 tf

Samuel Hutton,
Coach-Maker,

BEGS leave to return his moſt ſincere thanks to the public, and his old cuſtomers in particular, for their paſt favours, and, from his due attention to pleaſe, he hopes ſtill to merit their cuſtom; he continues to carry on the above buſineſs in all its various branches, and approved faſhions, on the moſt reaſonable terms and ſhorteſt notice. He has ſupplied himſelf with a parcel of excellent timber and materials for carrying on the above buſineſs. Due attention will be paid to any orders received from the country.

Said Hutton wants a journeyman coach-maker, to whom he will give the beſt wages and one year's employment, or more. He alſo wants two boys as apprentices to the above buſineſs, from fourteen to ſixteen years old. 8 w

Annapolis, Cornhill-ſtreet, June 29, 1791. 6

For SALE,

Sundry Houſes,

—VIZ.—

THE houſe where Meſſrs. PINKNEY and GUSTIS now keep ſtore, fronting the Market houſe, poſſeſſion to be given the firſt of April next. A houſe on Prince-George's ſtreet, where Mrs FAIRBROTHER lately lived. Two houſes on Fleet-ſtreet. Likewiſe the houſe at the corner of Church and Green-ſtreets, where capt JAMES WEST, now lives, on leaſe. For terms apply to the ſubſcriber. 8w

JAMES WILLIAMS.

Annapolis, June 29, 1791.

Houſe of Entertainment.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs the public, that he has opened a HOUSE of ENTERTAINMENT in that large and convenient brick-houſe on the ferry-ſide, in GEORGE-TOWN, formerly occupied by colonel Charles Beatty. Having lain in an aſſortment of the beſt liquors, with all other neceſſaries, and engaged good and obliging attendants, he flatters himſelf with the hope of giving ſatisfaction to all who may honour him with their cuſtom. Travellers will find, at this houſe, every conveniency for themſelves, with good hay, oats and ſtabling, or paſture, for their horſes.

He alſo informs the public, that he has rented the FERRY between GEORGE-TOWN and ALEXANDRIA, and ſupplied it with a number of good boats, and attentive ſober boatmen; and, as boats are conſtantly kept on each ſide of the ferry, paſſengers will not be delayed on either ſide, but be taken over with the greateſt ſafety and diſpatch.

DAVID GEDDES.

George-Towne June 24, 1791. 4

STATE of MARYLAND.

In COUNCIL,

July 27, 1791.

JAMES BARRY, Eſquire, having produced to the board an inſtrument under the hand and ſeal of the preſident of the United States, recogniſing him as vice-conſul for her moſt faithful majeſty the queen of Portugal, within the ſtates of Maryland and Virginia; ORDERED, That the ſaid recognition be publiſhed for the information and government of the citizens of this ſtate.

By order,

T. JOHNSON, jun. Clk.

GEORGE WASHINGTON,

PRESIDENT *of the* UNITED STATES *of* AMERICA.

☞ *To all whom it may concern.*—

JAMES BARRY, having produced to me his commiſſion as vice-conſul for her moſt faithful majeſty the queen of Portugal, within the ſtates of Maryland and Virginia, I do hereby recognize him as ſuch, and declare him free to exerciſe, within the ſaid ſtates of Maryland and Virginia, ſuch functions and powers as may be given, or permitted by the laws of the land, to the conſuls of nations between whom and the United States no treaty or convention exiſts for permitting ſpecific powers and functions to be exerciſed by their conſuls reciprocally.

IN TESTIMONY whereof, I have cauſed theſe letters to be made patent, and the ſeal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand, at the city of Philadelphia, the eleventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, and of the independence of the United States of America, the fifteenth.

(Signed) G. WASHINGTON.

(Counterſigned) by the Preſident,

T. JEFFERSON.

ONCE MORE!

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcribers, or to the houſe of TRECOTHICK, THWAITES and WHEELWRIGHT, of London, merchants, either on book, note or bond, are called upon to ſettle with, and pay the ſame to, *William Cooke*, Eſquire, of Annapolis, who is fully empowered for that purpoſe, otherwiſe their accounts and obligations will be put in ſuit.

CRACROFT and HODGKIN.

Baltimore, July 9, 1791.

☞ THE ſeveral debtors above alluded to may be aſſured, that ſuch of them as neglect this notice will be ſued immediately—Thoſe who are diſpoſed to ſettle the ſaid claims againſt them ſhall experience a reaſonable indulgence to enable them to do ſo with the leaſt poſſible expence and trouble.

5w 4 WILLIAM COOKE.

To be SOLD,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

TWELVE hundred ACRES of good LAND in one body, between the heads of Saſſafras and Appoquinimink, the greater part of which is well timbered, and the reſidue well adapted for the production of wheat and Indian corn. The time of payment will be made eaſy to the purchaſer, and the land diſpoſed of in lots, or otherwiſe, as may be agreed on.

DANIEL CHARLES HEATH.

June 1, 1791. 14

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in this city, on Monday the 28th inſtant, a negro man named JAMES ORKER, about twenty-five years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, full faced well looking fellow, talks ſlow, and rather a down look; had on, when he went away, a cloth jacket, oſnabrig ſhirt and trouſers, an old caſtor hat, carried with him ſome working cloaths. Whoever apprehends the ſaid fellow, and ſecures him, ſo that I can get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

tf RICHARD WELLS.

Annapolis, June 30, 1790. 46

FOUND,

Between *Annapolis* and *Baltimore*,

A Silver Watch,

Which the owner may get by applying at the Printing-Office, and paying the charge of this notice.

RAN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, a NEGRO MAN named HARRY, about thirty-five years old, ſix feet high, and ſtout made, knock kneed, and one leg more ſo than the other, which affects his walk, ſo as to make him appear a little lame; he has loſt the nails off ſeveral of his toes on both feet, from being froſt bitten; his cloaths were an old coarſe cloth jacket, with oſnabrig ſhirt, tow linen trouſers, and old hat. He croſſed South River ferry on Sunday laſt, and is probably lurking about Annapolis, or the neighbourhood. THREE POUNDS reward will be given for taking up the ſaid negro, and ſecuring him ſo that his maſter may get him again, by

JAMES CHESTON.

Weſt-River, 5th July, 1791.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY

John Eager Howard, Eſquire,

GOVERNOR of MARYLAND.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS by the depoſition of REZIN HAMMOND, Eſquire, of Anne Arundel county, it appears, that on the morning of the 25th of April laſt ELIJAH GAITHER, ſon of *Edward*, came to the dwelling of the ſaid Hammond, and fired at him two piſtols and a gun, with intention, as the ſaid Hammond believes, to kill him: And whereas, by the depoſition of JOHN G. HAMILTON, of Montgomery county, it appears, that the ſaid Gaither afterwards, in converſation with him, acknowledged the facts ſet forth in the depoſition above mentioned, except the firing of the gun, and declared that he did diſcharge the ſaid piſtols with a deſign to kill the ſaid Hammond, and did then further declare that it was ſtill his ſettled determination to kill the ſaid Hammond whenever an opportunity ſhould offer: And whereas it is obviouſly the duty of the executive to guard as much as may be againſt the commiſſion of ſuch enormities, and to bring ſuch offenders againſt the laws and peace of ſociety to juſtice—I have therefore thought proper, by and with the advice of the council, to iſſue this my proclamation, authoriſing and enjoining all ſheriffs, and other officers of the peace, to apprehend and convey before ſome one of the judges or juſtices within this ſtate, the ſaid Elijah Gaither, in order that he may be dealt with according to law; and I do hereby exhort and require the good people of this ſtate to be aiding and aſſiſting the ſaid officers in the execution of their duty.

GIVEN at Annapolis, under the ſeal of the ſtate of Maryland, this ſeventh day of June, in the year of our Lord one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one.

J. E. HOWARD.

By his Excellency's command,

T. JOHNSON, jun. *Secretary.*

GOD SAVE THE STATE.

*** ORDERED, That the above proclamation be publiſhed ſix weeks.

T. JOHNSON, jun.

I HEREBY offer a reward of FOUR HUNDRED DOLLARS for apprehending the above-mentioned *Elijah Gaither*, agreeable to the foregoing proclamation, and will pay the ſame upon his being brought before any one of the judges of the general court, or either of the aſſociate juſtices of Anne-Arundel county, to be dealt with according to law.

REZIN HAMMOND.

June 7, 1791.

Meſſrs. GREEN,

IN order fully to diſcloſe the wicked and premeditated intent of Elijah Gaither, in his attack on me, be pleaſed to publiſh in your paper the depoſition of John G. Hamilton, which is as follows:

REZIN HAMMOND.

MARYLAND, ſs.

ON the ſecond day of June, one thouſand ſeven hundred and ninety-one, came before me, the ſubſcriber, one of the judges of the general court, JOHN G. HAMILTON, and made oath, that on or about the thirteenth of May laſt he was in company and had converſation with Elijah Gaither, ſon of Edward, and that, in the courſe of the ſaid converſation, the ſaid Gaither informed this deponent as follows:—That he had had a round with colonel Rezin Hammond, of Anne-Arundel county; that the ſaid Hammond had injured his reputation, and that, in conſequence thereof, he, the ſaid Gaither, for ſeveral months before, had premeditated and determined to kill him, and that he came down from New-York for that purpoſe, that having diſcovered in Baltimore-town that colonel Hammond had brought ſuits againſt him, he immediately hired horſes, provided himſelf with three braces of piſtols, all which he loaded, or cauſed to be loaded, with three bullets and two buck ſhot each, and a gun, which was loaded with three bullets and a quantity of ſhot, after which (viz. on Eaſter Monday before day-light) he, the ſaid Gaither, ſtarted with his ſervant from Elk-Ridge for colonel Hammond's place of reſidence with a full determination to kill him, and arrived at the farm juſt after day-break; that he placed and concealed himſelf in a certain field belonging to the ſaid farm, where it was uſual for colonel Hammond to paſs every morning, and ſo concealed, together with his ſaid ſervant, waited for ſome time in expectation of the ſaid Hammond coming along, during which time he, the ſaid Gaither, and his ſervant, watched for him alternately; that ſome time after ſunriſe he, the ſaid Gaither, finding that the ſaid Hammond did not paſs through the ſaid field as he expected, ſent his ſervant up to the houſe to inquire if the ſaid Hammond was at home, and if poſſible to diſcover and give him information whether the ſaid Hammond intended to come out, and which way he intended to go, who was at the houſe with him, and whether he was ſtill in bed or not; that his ſervant returned and informed him that Mr. Hammond was at home and in bed, and no body with him; whereupon the ſaid Gaither formed the deſign of going up to the houſe, entering Mr. Hammond's room (with which the ſaid Gaither was well acquainted) and aſſaſſinating him while in bed, but that he changed this reſolution from an apprehenſion that he might be diſcovered before he could carry his views into execution; that he remained in his firſt ſituation until about eight o'clock, when he and his ſervant rode up to the houſe with the gun and piſtols aforeſaid; that when he arrived there, he ſent one of Mr. Hammond's negroes into the houſe to inform Mr. Hammond that he wanted to ſpeak with him; that Mr. Hammond came into the yard and invited him to alight and walk in, which he refuſed; that Gaither then aſked Mr. Hammond to come up to him, as he wiſhed to ſpeak with him; whereupon Mr. Hammond ſaid, I ſee you are armed, and if I come to you, you will ſhoot me; that Gaither then promiſed upon his honour he would not, and that he made uſe of this promiſe as an artifice to get Mr. Hammond in his power; that Mr. Hammond then went within ſeven ſteps or thereabouts of him, and Gaither ordered him to ſtop, gave his gun to his ſervant, and alighted from his horſe, at which time two of his piſtols fell from his belt; that he thereupon offered Mr. Hammond a piſtol, and inſiſted upon fighting, which Mr. Hammond declined, becauſe there were no witneſſes by, but offered to fight at any ſubſequent day if he was bent upon it; that Gaither would not defer it, and ſaid Mr. Hammond ſhould either fight him that moment, or he would kill him; that, on hearing a noiſe behind him, proceeding from the approach of a negro or negroes, he, the ſaid Gaither, turned in order to keep the ſaid negro or negroes off, and that then colonel Hammond run from him towards the houſe; that he turned about, and before he had run many ſteps, he the ſaid Gaither levelled one of his piſtols at him, and fired the ſame, and was aſtoniſhed that he miſſed him, as he never took a more cool and deliberate aim in his life; that as ſoon as he found he had miſſed him, he drew another piſtol, and before Mr. Hammond had run above fifteen ſteps, he fired that alſo at him, and thought he ſaw the wadding burning on his back; that thereupon, although Mr. Hammond did not fall, he the ſaid Gaither concluded he had killed him; but finding that he continued to run until he got into the houſe, and ſuppoſing that Mr. Hammond intended to get a gun, and return with it, he the ſaid Gaither took his gun from the ſervant, and got behind the pales of the yard, and levelled his gun over the pales, with his finger upon the trigger ready to fire as ſoon as Mr. Hammond ſhould come out; that Mr. Hammond did come out of the houſe with a gun in his hand, and fired at *him*, and ſtruck him in the left hand; that thereupon, under an apprehenſion that Mr. Hammond's negroes were coming to attack him, one of which had a gun, and fearing Mr. Hammond would alſo get another gun, he mounted his horſe, and as he was mounting the ſaid negro fired and ſtruck him on the neck and left ſhoulder; that then the ſaid Gaither went off; that the ſaid Gaither, at the time of the above converſation, further declared, that he was not yet ſatisfied, and would always go prepared for the ſaid Hammond, and would kill him wherever he met him, and expreſſed his regret and complained that he was unfortunate in not having killed him before; that this deponent endeavoured to diſſuade the ſaid Gaither from the further proſecution of his revenge, but that ſuch diſſuaſions, inſtead of having any ſalutary effect upon him, only ſeemed to make him the more determined; and that the ſaid Gaither further declared, that he could reconcile it to his conſcience to hire aſſaſſins to take away the life of the ſaid Hammond; and that the debt for which Mr. Hammond had brought ſuit againſt him was a juſt debt, but that he never would pay it, and would kill him, or any one elſe, if he ever aſked for it.

Sworn before me on this 3d June, 1791.

J. T. CHASE.

True Copy. 10

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